at Wisconsin Reunion Approve the Idea Heartily-Plain Talk From House insurgent-Senator La Follette's Fight Retold and Senator Spooner Warned.

dgers that have fattened in Manhattan chin-chinned and rubbed noses t night at the Hotel Astor. It was the test dinner and perhaps the liveliest ns that long since turned their backs on land that made beer famous whooped up for Wisconsin and proved by dates, tone pipes and feathered Indians that en Pennsylvania must take a back seat n Wisconsin speaks up.

Among the guests of the society were off a volley of cheering by proposing triple alliance between England, Japan the United States; Congressman Davida chairman of the House Committee Railroads and Canals; W. L. Houser, cretary of the State of Wisconsin, who raised La Follette and took a fling at Sena-Spooner Congressman Adams, who ed about the insurgents in the House Representatives; Congressman Weisse, ho had a good deal to say about Wisconsin a manufacturing State; Prof. J. C. Freem of the University of Wisconsin, and A. Taylor, Assistant Secretary of the sury, who talked about the Wisconsin of officeholders.

The shields of Wisconsin , the State of w York and the city of New York hung er the toastmaster's table fixed in a tting of draped American flags. The corations and souvenirs were suggestive Wisconsin-little badgers here and there; gars made out of tobacco grown in the ne State; sorbet colored and topped ith whipped cream to imitate beer. Henry C. Davis the new president of th iety was toastmaster.

"I wish to remind you," said he, "that burteen years after the Pilgrims landed Plymouth Rock, and long before William nn registered at the leading hotel in hiladelphia, Jean Nicolet, a daring Frenchan, was smoking the pipe of peace with

e Winnebagoes at Green Bay.
It is particularly appropriate that we wisconsin should assemble on this island nder a roof which bears the name of Astor. was through the direct influence of John ccb Astor and his band of associates that itish dominion ceased in Wisconsin and at Old Glory superseded the Union Jack. Wisconsin is better known the world r as being located in Milwaukee than for other reason, perhaps; and the sign, beer that made Milwaukee famous, known from Tarrytown to Timbuctoo.

n a recent trip to the lacific Coast, I found
new sign, advertising Milwaukee 'Drink
tis, the beer that makes Milwaukee
alous.' [Applause and laughter].

The band started playing "After the
all," and the diners started from their
hairs cheering the composer of the piece,
harles K. Harris. Mr. Harris is a Badger
nd was present. He bowed with becoming
ushes. The toastmaster introduced Con-

The toastmaster introduced Con d-General Uchida and a roar of "banzais" ent up. Mr. Uchida said: Our struggle with Russia for existence

over, a struggle of which no man could diet the end. Fortunately, we had the rm sympathy of the American people neers and applause], owing partly, I sup-se, to our alliance with England. England, turally, gave us moral and financial sup-rt, but you Americans gave us the same without alliance or obligation. [Ap-

In spite of the proclamation of neutrality sable aid to Marshal Oyama and Adral Togo. [Applause.] Our victories were ing to your support. We got into Port r because of you and we whipped stvensky because of your support. [Apuse and cheering: I don't mean to say octors, but we did have the American chty dollars. Without financial assist-from the United States we could not carried out our military and naval

Ask any Japanese to-day what country is best friend Japan has, and he will answer "The United States." |Great ap

Now the war is over and we have to combe peacefully the victories of Togo and We have opened the Manchurian ce there with our best friends, you and he British. We have a great national debt ade in every way, but we do not want to impete with our best friends. How can avoid it? Only by making an alliance the the United States as well as England. ers and applause. We are building new sh help. We need a business combina-on. [Applause.]

Mr. Uchida was careful to specify "busiess" alliance, but most of the diners took is speech in a much broader sense, and here was a general impression that he eant more than a commercial entente. Congressman Adams, responding to the cast, "Insurgents," had this to say, among her things. It is but just to say that if there is one

prifying the public service, in elevating the ession of politics and in making the peoin is Theodore Roosevelt. [Applause.] re are insurgents in every State, in ery community and in every party. an insurgent is not always to be right or

ways to be wrong. In politics it is right be an insurgent when party leaders would he time has passed when a party leader sanctify a measure by sticking a party bel on it. The war is over. Party feeling run to the lowest ebb ever known in perican politics. It is hard work to tell a mocrat from a Republican. Parties are cut to ribbons upon questions

great public interest. The South is swingtoward protection. New England is rting with free trade. Pittsburg goes emocratic. New York city barely escapes to rule of a Socialist. Missouri sends Repubans to Congress. Folk is cheered by Repub-ans. La Follette is voted for by Democrats. House of Representatives votes almost imously for the President's rate bill d the Republican committee gives it in arge of a Senator from North Carolina to

ort to the Senate. ntests within parties are more bitter n contests between parties. The indeent voter is being glorified with a halo three-fourths of the press of the country m a strictly partisan standpoint we seem be approaching a condition of political

nos. Primary election laws are wiping at caucuses and conventions. n many States people nominate as they et, by direct vote. Individuality counts re than ever before in political con-. In spite of all this, parties will live rule. But the people are coming into ir ow) and will rule their parties under ders who represent them, rather than

e of us in the House of Representatives ere called insurgents because we voted od bill. In the best sense we were strictly foreign labor we were loyal to our rty and agreed with a Colorado Congress, who said that he cared more for an erican workingman who supported this rernment than he did for an Oriental o wore a breech clout and slept under a

As regards the rules of the Hous e we are There is nothing like these rules apon the earth or in the heavens above. They make the Speaker of the House its master. If I wanted real power and plenty of it I would rather be Speaker than President. We are not insurgents as regards Mr. Cannon personally. "Uncle Joe" is loved by Demo-

crats and Republicans alike.

He has the shrewd wisdom of the trained politician. He knows men. He hates fuss and feathers. He is as democratic as Lincoln. His power is tremendously strength-ened by his real merits. But no officer of the the great representative body of this nation should be given the power which the Speaker of the House now has. He names every man upon every committee. To a great extent he holds the palitical life of every Member of Congress in his hands. This condition will be changed when the people wake up. The so-called insurgents were charged

with enmity toward the President, Each President, but there are other things to be considered besides the President's will. Are men elected to Congress to represent the people or be the agents of executive desire? President Roosevelt has never sanctioned and never will sanction such doctrine. [Ap-

Walter N. Houser, Secretary of State of Wisconsin, talked on "Recent Political Events in Wisconsin." Mr. Houser is an ardent follower of Senator La Follette and his talk was the strongest kind of a boost for the junior Senator from Wisconsin. By the same token it was a hard rap for the senior Senator. Mr. Houser recited, rather dramatically, the incidents of the battle between Spooner and La Follette. Speaking of the fight over which set of delegates should represent the State in the Republican national convention Mr. Houser said that a United States Senator, a member of the national committee, when asked to consider the facts declared, "To hell with the facts! I am for Spooner and Baboock and against Bob LaFollette." He added: Walter N. Houser, Secretary of State of

The committee found for the rumpers. The great interests wanted it that way. A greater political crime is not recorded in history. It people of the State and condemned by men everywhere. One of the United States Senators who occupied a seat in that convention that rightfully belonged to another does not sit in the Senate to-day. The man whose seat he usurped now occupies his seat in the Senate. The other one-well, his term hasn't

Perhaps no more fortunate thing could have happened to the La Folette forces than the treatment they received from the national convention. It set the State on fire and the judgment of the people was swift and certain. It was believed, however, by the people-and I am certain they were right in this-that President Roosevelt gave no assistance or sanction to the conspiracy.

Mr. Houser went on to tell what the reform movement has accomplished in

Congressman Davidson, speaking on "Railways and Canals," said that one of the best ways to regulate railway rates is to improve the waterways of the country. He was roundly applauded. He said: We are now spending \$100,000,000 annually on the navy, about \$75,000,000 on the army \$175,000,000 policing our country, and only about

\$18,000,000 to develop its commerce and inand the Big Stick serves only as a perch fo the white dove. [Laughter and applause.]

I have no desire to cry down the army or the navy. I have given my support to measures looking to the maintenance of each, but our nation is not likely to be attacked by fees from within or from without. Let us,

then, while always maintaining a sufficient quate defence, use some of the wealth of our treasury to the development of the com-mercial and industrial life of the country. Congressman Davidson said that generally speaking it cost only about half as much to transport freight by waterways as by railways and that the waterways are free to the shipper to boot. He gave pages of figures comparing railway and canal rates. He went on:

Foreign countries have been much more liberal than ourselves in improving their waterways. The little country of Ho and has s ent \$1,500,000 on her canals. France has spent \$1,120,000 improving her streams. Germany has devoted immense sums toward the same end, and the tremendous growth of her commerce in the past twenty-five years is directly traceabe

to the wisdom of her statesmen. Our policy appears narrow, indeed, when we reflect that we have spent only an average of \$14,000,000 a year for the past twenty years in improving our waterways. What inprovements have been made have been of

Railroads have developed wonderfully, spending millions for track and rolling stock but everywhere there is freight congestion, The people, therefore, are turning to waterways for relief. Suitably improved, these waterways will do more to regulate and keep within reasonable limits the transportation charges than all the legislation that either the general government or the States can enact. [Applause.]

Among those who were at the tables were Lord Fairfax, the only American who is a real Lord, although Fairfax doesn't use the title often: Peter Doelger, Jr., Norman Hapgood, Charles K. Harris, Col. Philip Reade, C. P. Charles R. Parris, Col. Philip Reade, C. P. Utley, Assistant District Attorney Krotel, Eugene H. Lewis, W. S. Tod, S. W. Bonsall, M. M. Dawson, J. A. Henneberry, Joe Mitchell Chappel and Moncure D. Conway.

THAT WAS A 60 MILE GALE. With Gusts at Intervals Fit to Break Your Neck-Erratic Storm.

The peculiar architectural nooks and corners of the town gave the stranger within our gulches yesterday the impression that we manufacture whirlwinds, tornadoes and assortments of wild airs hereabouts. It was not so much the flerceness of the blast that was responsible for the minor staggering offshoots as its persistency It was all day long a gale from the northwest, and for three hours in the late afternoon it blew steadily at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

This sort of a gale, after it ricochets in chimneylike ravines on several corners, becomes so queer and improper that only skirts that have leaden anchors will stay The result was that all craft with full sail had a hard time making the windward mark, displaying other marks, meanwhile, that no gentleman would stop to look

It was a very freakish wind and mighty strong at certain corners. Frederick S. Brooks of Detroit, a guest at the Netherland, was bowled over just after he left the hotel and broke his leg. He was carried back into the hotel and attended by a physician. Bermard Smith, a truck driver, who was passing Waverley place and Tenth street started to lift a blanket from his horses, when a gust caught the blanket and him and swept him into the street. He fell on his head and his skull was fractured. Many windows at corners where the wind was strongest were shattered by

heavy puffs. The cause of the disturbance was the unusual conduct of a Pacific bred storm that dipped down into Arkansas on Monday morning and then, regardless of precedents established by the Weather Bureau ran up again into Missouri Kentucky across Virginia and into the Atlantic. The thing expected of it was that it should have piped out to sea by way of the St. Lawrence Valley. As it passed off, it dragged down a temperature of 14 degrees and the wild northwester that upset things

Ethel Barrymore, who for the past week has been suffering from an attack of grip, has been forced to take a brief rest. the advice of her physician she did not play last night and will not appear to-night. Miss Barrymore will positively appear Friday night, when the Criterion Theatre will be reopened, and at the Saturdsy matines and night performances. These will be her final appearances in New York this seasop

Out of Business if Recommendations Become Law-Their Side Not Heard -Conservative Talk by Paul Morton.

The annual dinner of the Life Underwriters' Association at the Hotel Savoy last night resolved itself into a spirited protest meeting against the recommendations of the Armstrong insurance com-More than 200 of the most prominent life insurance agents in this city at-

Speakers from the agency ranks compained bitterly that no opportunity had been afforded them by the Armstrong committee to present their side of the insurance situation. They complained that an effort was being made to legislate them out of a livelihood. They appealed in the name of God to the press to give them a square

Reference to the committee's recom mendations affecting agents were greeted several times with hoots and jeers. President Paul Morton of the Equitable Life, President Peabody of the Mutual and several other officers of New York companies were present, but their remarks in regard to the legislative committee's recommendations were conservative.

T. Reid Fell, the newly elected president of the association, was toastmaster. Among others at the speakers' table, besides Mr. Morton and Mr. Peabody, were John Tatlock, president of the Washington Life Insurance Company; Gage E. Tarbell, vice-president of the Equitable Life; Emory McClintock, actuary of the Mutua! Life, and the Rev. Dr. Robert MacKenzie.

and the Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie.

J. Carlton Ward, the retiring president, said that the life insurance companies have been the victims of a band of "political grafters who have fed on trust funds." Insurance agents, he said, wanted no "crooks, charlatans or shysters" in their company. In his opinion the Legislature was about to construct an insurance automaton. Why not turn attention next to the missionary field and construct an automatic missionary

INSURANCE AGENTS PROTEST.

the conditions which they have to meet as "an impending cataclysm of disaster."

He read the proposed law restricting the expenses of the companies, which will hit the agents hard in the matter of reduced commissions. "That," said he, "is the indefinite something we have to face. I have read it not because I understand it or because any man here understands it, but because it is what we are up against,"

Say the Agency Departments will Be Put the conditions which they have to meet to divide his profits with him by asking for a rebate. This will also aid in bringing about a better representation.

Vice-President Gage E. Tarbell of the Equitable said:

The influence of the work of the legislative committee will be felt, not only in life insurance, but in other corporations, for generations to come. Policyholders interests

We are to become defunctus-we are dead ones to-day, if we only realized it, for the provisions of the proposed insurance legis-ation regarding agency compensation if hey become laws will drive every live life insurance agent out of the business into

about all this investigation is that no agent, no practical field man, was called before the committee, and so far as my knowledge goes, no investigation by the committee of the practical work of the agent was clicited. Let me plead with you, gentlemen of the press, for God's sake, give the honest, responsible life insurance agent a square deal. Let me urge also each man here to entreat his Assemblyman and State Senator to save the life insurance agent from being driven down and out, made to suffer the wrongs of others, and to bend under woes which are

laid upon him so ruthlessly. Edwards predicted that the New York State companies would practically with-draw from every other State. Restricted in the payment of commissions they will not be able to compete for business in out-

not be able to compete for business in outside States.

"If the life insurance agent must be legislated out of business," exclaimed the speaker, "then for God's sake extend to him the same considerations that it is proposed to extend to the moneyed interests. The companies are to have five years in which to dispose of their stock holdings. If so much consideration is to be shown to these interests, why not extend the same programme to the agent? If commissions must be reduced and men legislated out of business let it be done on some five year

must be reduced and men legislated out of business let it be done on some five year schedule of graded reduction."

This was greeted with a chorus of cheers. Paul Morton, who followed Mr. Edwards, was inclined to think that a good deal of the popular antagonism against life insurance companies originated with the agent ance companies originated with the agent who misrepresented matters to the applicant "I think," said President Morton, "that the rules and regulations of the business should be seriously and honestly complied with, and I think those who violate them wilfully should be speedily punished, and if necessary separated from their occupations." President Morton continued:

onstruct an insurance attendator. Willy not turn attention next to the missionary field and construct an automatic missionary field and construct an automatic missionary to convert the heathen in Central Africa?

William C. Johnson proposed a silent toast to James W. Alexander and John A. McCall. He referred to neither by name, but it was perfectly well understood whom he meant. They were men who had done something to build up the life insurance business. One lay sick and helpless on his bed and the other had passed before a "judge whose decision may be more just than that rendered here below." No reference was made to Richard A. McCurdy.

Charles J. Edwards, one of the most prominent general agents, predicted that if the Armstrong committee recommendations are adopted every agency organization of every life insurance company in this State will be destroyed. He described

generations to come. Policyholders' interests will be more carefully conserved; graft wil be eliminated; the responsibility of officer and trustee will be better understood, and

their fidelity more thoroughly appreciated. Honesty and efficiency will be the requisites demanded, and while it may be found that the committee have gone too far in some of their recommendations, on the whole great good cannot but ultimately result to life insurance

It is but right and fitting that the State surance reforms. The world looks to her to-day to correct the abuses that have crept into the system. Up to the present she has shown her fearlessness and ability to under-take the task, and that the work will be carried to a successful conclusion without fear or favor is beyond question. But courage without wisdom would be serious, and any legislation that would affect the safety and security of life insurance would be a cal-

If in the past her seal has been prostituted to cover that which feared the light of pub-licity, the shame shall be hers no longer, but with lits emblem of brightness it shall in the future proclaim to all the world that the Empire State demands the fullest publicity zens as well as the citizens of any other State or nation who are insured in a company that derives its right to do business from the State

of New York.

Charles W. Scovel; president of the National Association of Underwriters, said that propagation of the species is the primal function of the life insurance mangement as well as of every individual policy-holder. He earnestly recommended this verse to every policyholder in the land:

Teddy, Teddy, rough and ready, To the world doth cry; Watch the rabbit, get the habit— Go and multiply.

The agents adopted a resolution to send a committee of five to attend the public hearing before the Armstrong committee on March 9 and represent that the recommendations of the committee would drive the agents out of business.

MAJ. GILLETTE HEAD FILTER Resigns From Army and Takes Hold of Philadelphia's Water System.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.-Major Cassius H. Gillette to-day resigned as an officer the United States Army, and a few minget the best results a company must have the best agents. It will not be the amount of business written, but the conservatism, the economy and the wisdom shown in the administration of the insurance business that we will all be measured by. This alone will go a long ways toward the discouragement of men of doubtful character and still more doubtful methods.

Under the compensation proposed by the New York Legislature the agent will from necessity be obliged to retain all of his com-

RESCUED FROM 10Y LAKE.

Desperate Fight for Life in Van Cortland

Max Mayer, a dealer in window shades and roll curtains at 2076 Seventh avenue attempted to take a short out through Van Corclandt Park yesterday afternoon, and in order to reach the roadway leading to Kings bridge crossed the lake in the park. People are prohibited from walking on the lake owing to the unsafe condition of the ice.

The guards, who are supposed to be stationed there to warn people, were in the golf house nearby. They didn't see Mayer walk out on the ice and they were only aroused by his cries after he had broken through and was struggling in the centre of the lake, where the water is twenty feet

Henry Turgis, superintendent of the golf inks, together with an assistant, William Bolang, set out to rescue Mayer. They couldn't get nearer than twenty feet from him, as the ice was cracking even where they lay on their stomachs. They finally secured a rope and threw it to Mayer, who had gone down twice. He was too weak to grasp it and Turgis made a noose and lassoed Mayer just as he was sinking again.

Then the two rescuers attempted to pull Mayer out, but his body caught against the edges of the fee and Turgis feared to pull hard for fear of tearing the man's head off. While they were holding hard to the rope and keeping Mayer's head out of the water other park attendants ran up and Bicycle Policeman Remington of the Kingsbridge station arrived.

Planks were carried from a nearby shanty and Bolang attempted to reach the uncon-scious man. In doing so he also broke hrough the ice. Bolang's dip; however, solved the problem of rescuing Mayer, for he crushed the ice for some distance around and shoved the unconscious man up on the hard surface so that the rescuers could drag him to safety.

Bolang, although badly chilled and numb, had strength enough to grasp the rope thrown to him later, and was dragged out. An ambulance was summoned from the Fordham Hospital and Dr. Heinz, the surgeon who responded, said that Mayer was in very bad shape. He was taken unconscious to the hospital and some time later revived. His condition was still critical

Bolang refused to go to the hospital and preferred to remain in the men's quarters in the park. He became very ill last night and a local physician called in said that he had developed pneumonia.

Hospital Superintendent Resigns. J. B. Mickle, superintendent of the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island, has resigned by the advice of his doctor. The resignation takes effect on March 31.

"Brocade"

Table Linens.

In line with "The Linen

Store's " reputation for supplying

everything that is newest and best

in Linen, we direct attention to the new "Brocade" finish in

Table Cloths and Napkins. The

designs in this line, which are

principally floral, stand out in

bold relief. In all our experience

we have never seen such beauti-

ful and perfect contrast of light

and shade, and the whole has a

Napkins and Cloth may be

had to match in a range of sizes;

Dinner Napkins, \$7.50 to \$16.50 doz. Cloths, 21/4×21/4 up to 21/4×4 yards, \$7.00 to \$22.50 each

"The Linen Store"

James McCutcheon & Co.

rich, satin-like appearance.

the prices are as follows:

12,600 pairs. Fancy socks that will just tickle you.

Fifty cent quality-none less. All imported lisles, the samoles from which the country's biggest importer of fine hosiery has just finished selling.

Mostly quiet patternsscreamers are scarce.

25c. a pair.

Our big stout friends are now the ones most apt to add to their good nature by finding a suit they fancy and fit among

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY. Broadway Stores. 842 1260

13th st. 32nd st. Warren st.



Clean-Up Sale:

Blue and Black SERGE AND CHEVIOT

Suits for Boys. Norfolk and Double Breasted Sizes, 8 to 16 years.

> Russian Blouse Suits Bloomer Trousers. Sizes, 3 to 6 years.

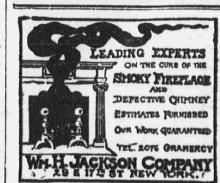
Bloomer or Straight Trousers

Your Choice

\$3.50

Formerly \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10.00.

Saks & Company Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.



INSTRUCTION. Business Colleges.



NEW FOOD LAW If it meets approval cut it out, sign name and address and send to your repre-

People now demand the right to know ! exactly what they eat. To be told by maker or retailer that

the food is "pure" is not satisfactory. Candy may contain "pure" white clay or "pure" dyes and yet be very harmful. Syrups may contain "pure" glucose and yet be quite digestible and even beneficial. Tomato catsup may contain a small amount of salicylic or boracic acid as a necessary preservative, which may agree with one and be harmful to an-

Wheat flour may contain a portion of corn flour and really be improved. Olive oil may be made of cotton seed oil. Butter may contain beef suet and yet be

The person who buys and eats must protect himself and family, and he has a right to, and now demands, a law under

Many pure food bills have been introduced and some passed by State legislatures; many have been offered to Congress but all thus far seem objectionable.

It has seemed difficult for politicians to formulate a satisfactory bill that would protect the common people and yet avoid harm to honest makers and prevent endless trouble to retailers. No gov't commission or officer has the right to fix "food standards" to define what the people shall and shall not eat, for what agrees with one may not agree with another and such act would deprive the common citizen of his personal liberty. The Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., perhaps the largest makers of prepared foods in the world, have naturally a close knowledge of the needs of the people and the details of the business of the purveyors, (the retail grocer) and, guided by this experi-ence have prepared a bill for submission to Congress which is intended to accom-plish the desired ends, and inasmuch as a citizen of the U.S. has a right to food protection even when he enters another State it is deemed proper that the gov't take control of this matter and provide a national law to govern all the states. A copy of the bill is herewith reproduced. Sec. 1 governs the maker whether the

food is put up in small packages sealed, or in barrels, boxes or otherwise. Sec. 2 governs the retailer who may open a barrel and sell the food in small quantities. When he puts the goods nto a paper bag he must also enclose a printed copy of the statement of the maker which was affixed to the original pkg. and inasmuch as the retailer cannot undertake to guarantee the statement of ingredients he must publish the statement of the makers and add his own name and address as a guarantee of his selling the food as it is represented to him which relieves the retailer of responsibility of the truth of the statement and throws it upon the maker, where it properly belongs.

The Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., for example, have from the beginning of its existence printed on the outside of each and every pkg. of Postum and Grape-Nuts food a truthful and exact statement of what the contents were made of in order that the consumer might know precisely what he or she was eating. A person desiring to buy, for instance, strictly pure fruit jelly and willing to pay an equivalent for the cost but a further right to a certainty as to what he eats.

The remaining sections explain them-

Or he may be willing to buy at less cost a jelly made part of fruit juices, sugar and a portion of glocuse. supplied with truthful information of the personal liberty to select his own food

The people have allowed the slow

murder of infants and adults, by tricky makers of food, drink and drugs to go on about long enough. Duty to oneself, family and nation demands that every man and woman join in an organized movement to clear our people from this blight. You may not be able to go personally to Washington to impress your Congressmen, but you can, in a most effective way tell him by letter how you

gress to represent the people from his district and if a goodly number of citizens express their views to him, he secures a very sure guide to duty. Remember also that the safety of the people is assured by insisting that the will of the people be carried out, and not the machinations of the few for selfish interest This pure food legislation is a pure

This pure food legislation is a pure movement of the people for public protection. It will be opposed only by those who fatten their pockets by deceiving and injuring the people. Therefore, if your Representative in Congress evades his patriotic duty hold him to strict accountability and if necessary demand countable and honest service. This is a equitable and honest service. This is a very different condition than when a faction demands class legislation of the Congressman. Several years ago the butter interests of the country demanded legislation to kill the oleomargarine industry and by power of organization forced class legislation really unworthy of a Work people wanted beef suet butter because it was cheap and better than much unclean milk butter, but the dairy interests organized and forced the legislation. The law should have provided that pkgs. of oleomar-garine bear the statement of ingredients and then let people who desire purchase t for just what it is, and not try to kill t by a heavy tax. Manufacturers someimes try to force measures in their own interests, but contrary to the interests of the people and the labor trust is ways active to push through bills drafted in the interest of that trust but directly contrary to the interests of the people as a whole. Witness the anti-injunction bill by which labor unions seek to tie the hands of our courts and prevent the issue of any order to restrain the members of that trust from attacking men or destroying property. Such a bill is perhaps the most infamous insult to our courts and the common people ever laid before Congress and the Representatives in Congress must be held to a strict accountability for their acts re-lating thereto. But when bills come before Congress that are drawn in the interest of all the people they should receive the active personal support of the people and the representatives be instructed by the citizens. The Senators also should be written to and instructed. If, therefore, you will re-member your privilege and duty you will at once-now-write to your Congressman and Senator on this pure food Clip and enclose the copy herewith presented and ask them to make a business of following it through the committee considering it. Urge its being brought to a vote and requesting

that they vote for it. Some oppressively intelligent and carping critic may say this is simply an advertisement for Postum and Grape-Nuts. It is true that these articles are spoken of here in a public manner, but they are used as illustrations of a manufacturer seeking by example, printing on ingredients, to shame other makers into doing the fair thing by the common peo ele, and establishing on era of pure food but that procedure has not vet forced those who adulterate and deceive to change their methods hence this effort to arouse public sentiment and show a way out of the present condition of fraud, deceit and harm.

The undersigned is paying to the publishers of America about \$20,000.00 to print this announcement in practically all of the great papers and magazines, in the conduct of what he chooses to term, "an educational campaign," esteemed to be of greater direct value to the people than the establishment of many libraries. That is held to be a worthy method of using money for the public good. Tell the people facts, show them a way to help the aselves and rely upon them to

act intelligently and effectively.a The reader will be freely forgiven in e entirely forgets the reference to Postum and Grape-Nuts, if he will but join the pure food movement and

C. W. POST.

Keep one for reference and send the other to one of the U.S. Senators from your State. Ask one or two friends to do the same and the chances for Pure Food will

A BILL

sentative in congress. Buy two or more publications from which you cut this.

TO REQUIRE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPPERS OF FOODS FOR INTER-STATE SHIPMENT TO LABEL SAID FOODS AND PRINT THE INGREDIENTS CONTAINED IN SUCH FOODS ON EACH PACKAGE THEREOF.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States | those reduced to \$12.50. of America in Congress assembled That every person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture, preparation or compounding of food for human consumption shall print in plain view on each package thereof made by or for them shipped from any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, a complete and accurate statement of all the ingredients thereof, defined by words in common use to describe said ingredients, together with the announcement that said statement is made by the authority of, and guaranteed to be accurate by, the makers of such food, and the name and complete address of the makers shall be affixed thereto; all printed in plain type of a size not less than that known as eight point, and in the English

Sec. 2, That the covering of each and every package of manufactured, prepared or compounded foods shipped from any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, when the food in said package shall have been taken from a covering supplied by or for the makers and re-covered by or for the sellers, shall bear upon its face or within its enclosure an accurate copy of the statement of ingredients and name of the makers which appeared upon the package or covering of said food as supplied by or for the makers thereof, printed in like manner as the statement of the makers was printed, and such statement shall also bear the name and address of the person, firm or corporation that re-covered such food.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to purposely, wilfully and maliciously remove, alter, obliterate or destroy such statement of ingredients appearing on packages of food, as provided in the preceding sections: and any person or persons who shall violate this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than one month nor more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. That the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture shall procure, or cause to be procured, from retail dealers, and analyze, or cause to be analyzed or examined, chemically, microscopically or otherwise, samples of all manufactured, prepared or compounded foods offered for sale in original, unbroken packages in the District of Columbia, in any Territory, or in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or otherwise produced, or from a foreign country, or intended for export to a foreign country. The Secretary of Agriculture shall make necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act, and is hereby authorized to employ such chemists. inspectors, clerks, laborers and other employees as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and to make such publication of the results of the examinations and analysis as he may deem proper. And any manufacturer, producer or dealer who shall refuse to supply, upon application and tender and full payment of the selling price samples of such articles of food to any person duly authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to receive the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one hundred days, or both.

Sec. 5, That any person, firm or corporation who shall violate sections one and two of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and apon conviction shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars for the first offense and for each subsequent offense not exceeding three hundred dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6, That any person, firm or corporation who shall wilfully, purposely or maliciously change or add to the ingredients of any food, make false charges or in correct analysis, with the purpose of subjecting the makers of such foods to fine or imprisonment under this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than three hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both.

Sec. 7. That it shall be the duty of every district attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this Act to cause proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines and penalties in such case pro-

Sec. 8, That this Act shall not be construed to interfere with commerce wholly internal in any State, nor with the exercise of their police powers by the several Sec. 9. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby re-

Sec. 10, That this Act shall be in force and effect from and after the first day of October, nineteen hundred and six.

The undersigned respectfully requests the Representatives from his district

and Senators from his state to support this measure.